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MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1910.

FOR DEMOCRATS TO THINK ABOUT.

After comparing the returns of the last three elections for Governor in New York State, the Sun reaches the conclusion that "the overturn in political control of New York on November 8, of this year, was far less a Democratic victory than a Republican defeat." This appears to be a fair deduction from these figures:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1906	749,002	673,268
1908	804,651	735,189
1910	622,299	689,700

"Mr. Dix and his associates," says the Sun, "were elected to office by the Republicans who stayed at home on election day, not by the voters who went to the polls."

A comparison of the election returns in Ohio would justify the same conclusion, and in New Jersey and Connecticut the result of the election last month was influenced to a considerable degree by disgust with what the Republicans had done or failed to do rather than by confidence in the Democratic party. This is a blunt statement of a hard fact which should make the Democrats in the next Congress very careful of their p's and q's, and the Democratic Governors in the several captured States exceedingly wise and conservative in their management of the affairs entrusted to them.

SENATORS BY POPULAR ELECTION.

A joint resolution will be introduced in Congress to-day submitting for ratification in the regular form a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The Constitution prescribes the election of two Senators from each State by the Legislatures of the States, the idea of the Founders being that the Senators were to represent the States as political entities or units in the Federal system. Their election was not contingent upon population, as in the case of the number of members elected to the House of Representatives. There were to be two Senators from each State, without regard to the population or wealth or industrial and commercial importance of the State. It was a wise provision, it was thoroughly considered by the men who made the Constitution, and it has obtained to the present time with great advantage, to the country. There are now twice as many Senators as there are States in the Union, and, upon the basis of population, on which the members of the popular branch of the Congress are chosen, this is not "popular government." The New York Sun proposes that there shall be only one Senator from each State, and the proposition is a good one if the idea of representation is to be followed in the making up of both houses of the legislative branch of the Government; indeed, it would be only fair to bunch the smaller States which are not entitled by their population to have even one Senator and have Senators elected from them in common. While we are about it in our craze for what is called "popular government," why not go about it in a wholly honest way; for, having destroyed the theory of the Senate in our system of government, there is no good reason why we should have a Senate. The Sun, which is particularly clear in its view of the reasons and limitations of our Government, says:

"The mode of appointment of Senators provided by the makers of the Constitution was carefully considered by the convention. The result of the deliberations plainly shows what the Senate was intended to be. Instead of attempting to harmonize the Senate with the theory of popular government embodied in the other branch, the House of Representatives, the Constitution makers did what they could to differentiate the Senate from the House, to render it less sensitive to public sentiment. It was to be a check, a balance wheel, not a quickly responsive body. The House was to be proportioned to the relative size and wealth and population of the States. The equal vote allowed to the States in the Senate was to be a recognition of the sovereignty remaining in the States and an instrument for the preservation of it. This universally recognized purpose has been explained by every authoritative commentator on the Constitution; it is unnecessary to enlarge the argument concerning it.

"Three schemes were presented to the convention. One was for the election of Senators by popular vote and the division of the people into senatorial districts. This was rejected; it was manifestly inconsistent with the purpose of so organizing the Senate that it would be essentially different from the House of Representatives. The second plan, known at the time as the Virginia plan, went so far as to propose that the members of the Senate should be elected by the House of Representatives. Nine States voted against this plan, one was divided, and none was for it. The third plan, that of election by the several Legislatures, was adopted by the unanimous vote of the convention.

"If it is now thought desirable to abandon the original theory of the Senate's organization and to assimilate that body to the House by making its members directly responsible to the people who elect them, why stop halfway in the movement to bring the Senate into harmony with the theory of popular government and to make it more quickly responsive to public opinion? Let the constitutional amendment which shall go to the States for ratification present the question of popular representation along with that of popular election. It will be observed that in our suggested form of amendment, in its provision for the apportionment of Senators according to the size of the popular vote electing them, we have preserved in some degree the idea of Statehood by giving every State, no matter how small, at least one popularly elected Senator. This is already the minimum in the case of a State's Representatives.

"Thus in the matter of popular representation in the Senate the great States would come to their own."

We would go a step further than the Sun, and, reducing representation in the Senate to the basis of population, we would have the States which would not be entitled to even one Senator on the basis of population to the necessity of combining with other States until sufficient population could be obtained by such combination that would entitle them to any representation whatever in that body. This would be only fair to the other States. A man in Nevada should not count for anything more than a man in Virginia.

THE STIR SIMS HAS MADE.

Commander Sims, of the United States Navy, made a speech at the Guildhall, in London, on December 3, upon the occasion of the reception by the Lord Mayor of the visiting American squadron. The London Times quoted him as saying:

"I'm sure that if the time should ever come when the British Empire was seriously menaced by an external enemy, its people might count upon every man, every dollar, every ship and every drop of blood of their kindred across the ocean." He called for cheers, which were heartily given, for the King, the British people and the integrity of the British Empire.

We think Sims made a pretty good speech, and, while he may have stretched the blanket a bit, he said what the occasion seemed to require that he or some other polite gentleman of the visitors present should have said; but it is reported that objection has been made to his utterances, and that the Emperor of Germany has made diplomatic inquiry as to exactly what was meant by the American officer. Secretary of the Navy Meyer has directed Sims to show cause, and what was intended as a pleasant way of saying to the Lord Mayor, "We are much obliged to you for your friendly greeting," is to be twisted into a casus belli.

In the first place, Sims had no authority to make any promises to Great Britain of men or ships or blood or dollars. He doesn't own a single ship in his own right; he hasn't got any dollars to waste and no blood to spill. Besides, there are a good many millions of people "across the ocean" who are not kin to Great Britain, and from the beginning of things in this country the United States have never taken part in any foreign war in behalf of any other nation in the world.

We do not know what Secretary Meyer will do to Sims for his speech, but it would seem that an order should be given that hereafter no American, whether he is in the service or out of it, should be permitted to speak at Guildhall on any subject. We have had too much trouble already on account of that place; there must be something wrong with the acoustics or the food.

DOWN IN MEXICO.

Francisco Madero's pronunciamento as "Provisional President of Mexico" recites a number of reasons why the people of that country should resort to revolution for the overthrow of Diaz—the subordination of the legislative and judicial departments of the Government to the executive, the suppression of the freedom of municipalities, the submergence of State sovereignty in the national will, corruption in the methods of elections, and other like usurpations by the Diaz Government.

These are very good reasons in themselves for revolution; but why should Madero assume the role of Liberator for his country, and who is Madero? Diaz has given Mexico a strong government. The country has prospered amazingly under his administration. He has managed its affairs better than they were ever managed before. Great cities have been built up, railroads have been constructed, schools have been opened, religion has been respected, the credit of the Republic has been maintained, and industry has received its rewards. Madero says in his pronunciamento that Diaz has made a "determined effort to impose upon the nation a successor of his own choice," Ramon Corral; but Diaz is still President, and it will be time enough to plunge the country into civil war if Ramon Corral shall not be satisfactory to the people when Diaz has departed. Probably Madero would have thought better of it if Diaz had chosen him; certainly, there is no reason why the Mexicans should break down the present administration for the sake of gratifying the political ambitions of a revolutionary office-seeker.

There may have been many abuses under Diaz; but the Mexicans are a hard people to govern, and Diaz has done wonders with them. Since the fabled times of the Montezumas, Mexico has never been so powerful and self-respecting a country as it is now, and we should view with alarm the success of the Madero movement of the outs against the ins.

STUBBS.

Did you ever see Stubbs? Governor Stubbs, of the State of Kansas? If you have not seen him you haven't missed much in the way of looks, and if you haven't heard him, you have really lost nothing in the way of oratory or information. He could sit for a portrait of what Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe must have thought Legree looked like, and nobody could tell the difference, particularly would the people who were employed by Stubbs to build the drainage canal at Chicago find it difficult to differentiate between the Governor of Kansas and the historic character who really never existed.

Stubbs has been talking about the railroads, again; he is always talking about the railroads; they stay with him in the daytime and are his meditation by night. He regards them as "a Government agency," and has arraigned them for all their present and past conduct under their private ownership. One of his critics has been unkind enough to say that "there is clearly but one logical or satisfactory resting place for him, and that is Government ownership and operation; but he lacks the courage or something to admit it." But Stubbs does not lack courage; he lacks sense. We are sorry that Kansas could not do better than to elect him. He would not do any State credit. He belongs to the Dennis Kearney type of statesmen, and the sandlot politician does not belong to the present period.

"LAFE" YOUNG AND DOLLIVER.

The New York Times has set down Senator "Lafe" Young, of Iowa, among the "Reubens" because he made an exhibition of himself in his maiden speech in the Senate last week, forgetting, apparently, that Senator Young is of few days and full of trouble. Mr. Young does not believe in reciprocity, but thinks that the farmers of this country should be protected by import duties. The Times informs him that there is nothing in his plan of making the farmer pay high for the things that he needs if only consumers can be made to pay high for what the farmer has to sell. The Times has an old-fashioned notion that it would be better for the farmers if they could buy what they want in the markets that are cheaper than the protected markets of his own country, a view that is held by the farmers of Canada, and the Times seems to be exactly right about it; but it will not find Senator Young agreeing with it on this or any other reasonable proposition.

There is one point in the Times's criticism of the short-term Senator from Iowa which we should like to have explained, as follows:

"It is a curious freak of politics that has landed 'Lafe' Young in the place of the lamented Dolliver, with his statesmanlike grasp and foresight, his ripe intelligence, his independence and lofty courage."

"The lamented Dolliver" was, indeed, a fine man, and he was doubtless gifted with statesmanlike grasp and foresight and ripe intelligence and independence and lofty courage; we think he possessed all these qualities; but what did he do with them? Where did he use them for the good of the American people? What did he accomplish in the way of tariff revision or for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with other countries, the very things the Times thinks Young should advocate? With what great question in legislation or administration is Senator Dolliver's name associated? We do not know. We wish the Times would tell us. In the meantime, we hope it will keep on hammering Senator Young, who does not appear to be especially fitted, except by his pugnacious habits, for the place he now holds, and which we hope he will continue to hold, for we are sure that there is a great deal of good in him if he would only let it come out, and tarry at Jericho until his beard has grown just a little longer.

DANCE ALL NIGHT, TILL BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Great preparations are being made for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as Governor of New Jersey on January 17. Special trains will be run to Trenton by all the railroads in the State, the Signal Corps Company of Jersey City will act as personal escort of the Governor, and Vivian M. Lewis, who was defeated by Dr. Wilson, will attend the ceremony with a party of about fifty from Passaic County. "From present indications, the inaugural ball to be held in the Second Regiment Armory will be the most brilliant affair of its kind ever given in New Jersey." "On with the dance; let joy be unconfined," and likewise, "Swing your partners," and "First gentleman down the middle." but what we should like to know is how come Woodrow Wilson with all his Presbyterian ancestry behind him indulging in the frivolities of the dance?

Now, if it could be made, or called, a "twistification party" it might go with the best of us; but to call it a Ball, we are positively shocked! There used to be nothing like this at Staunton, when he was growing up, and down at Columbia, South Carolina, where he got his theological training; it would not have done at all, at all. We are told, however, that there is a time to dance, and it seems to us that this is one of the times when Presbyterians, even when so right-twisted as the Wilsons, would be justified in "first four forward and back," as long as the band can keep on playing. It is hoped that the card of Vivian Lewis will be filled for every dance on the list, so that he may feel that he is having a good time, whether he is or not.

MAN WHO SAID "SQUARE DEAL" FIRST.

It turns out that it was John A. Dix, the new Governor of New York, who was really the author of the "square deal" phrase, which has been so much used by a former politician of some note in this country. The story is that Mr. Dix was requested to present the photographs of the Governors of New York to a historical society, on each of which was to be written a motto. He wrote several times to Mr. Roosevelt, when he was Governor, for his photograph with a motto, but could not get it, and finally went to him in person and requested it. "What shall I write?" Mr. Roosevelt asked. "Write what I dictate," replied Mr. Dix. "To every man a square deal," and no sooner was it said than it was done, and another of the most famous of American phrases has been accounted for.

This story came out at a dinner of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity in New York the other night, and it is worth noting here, just to keep the record straight. A good many other things came out at the same dinner, as, for example, when the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, said: "In Dix's land I'll take my stand," to which he added, after the Governor had left the dining room: "I like the cut of his face and the contour of his chin, and he'll need the chin."

It looks as if the New Yorkers are overworking the Governor-elect at the dinner table; but being of abstemious habits and not given to overfeeding, he will probably be able to get through the ordeal without serious damage to his digestion, one of the most important factors in the administration of his high office.

THE SPEAKER AND THE MULES.

It is hoped that there is no truth in the story told by John Temple Graves that Champ Clark has determined to carry out the campaign joke about riding to the Capitol behind a team of Missouri mules after he has been elected Speaker. It would be a very poor sort of "sensation," and would not be talked about for more than a few days. There would be nothing funny in it; it would not be even a bright bit of acting, and so utterly out of keeping with the dignity of the office as to subject the Speaker to much criticism. Of course, if Luke Emerson has given him a pair of fine mules there would be no harm in his taking them, but he should cut out the vaudeville business in the discharge of his official duties. There is only one man in the country who could carry out this plan without making himself ridiculous, and he is not riding any more just now.

LIGHTNING RODS FOR THE WAR PARTY.

Andrew Carnegie does not take the war talk at Washington seriously, and suggests that "men who fear attack should not go out without rods down their backs for fear of lightning." We would advise the Administration to station Doctor Wood and Dickinson and Hobson on the Pacific so that they would stand the first shock of the invasion. It has never been customary for nations which are really in danger of hostile attack to expose their weakness to their enemies, and always when battle is to be done for the country and not for appropriations the severest secrecy is practiced in preparing the means of offence and defence. The very fact that there is no present or remote danger of any nation attacking the United States, the open fight for more money for ships and armies that is being made in Washington proves beyond reasonable doubt. Why should any nation want to fight the United States? What have we done to make anybody go to war against us, and what would the Japs do with us if they should take us? And if they should take us, wouldn't we get rid of all the trouble we are having about the tariff, and wouldn't we escape all the bother about how the next Congress is to be managed, whether by the Speaker or by a Committee on Committees?

Mr. Carnegie is right—all the Jingoes should be required to wear lightning rods, and as the Laird is in the business of making lightning rods he would probably be willing to supply the Government with all that may be needed at a fair discount for cash.

NOT WORTH HAVING, NOW THAT WE'VE GOT IT.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Original Discoverer of the North Pole, tells an interesting story in Hampton's Magazine for January about his wonderful journey into the great frozen North. It is a moving account of his trials and tribulations in seeking the top of the globe, of the spectres that greeted him in his sleeping and waking moments, of his travelling over 2,500 miles due North, and of his reaching a point which he believed in his heart, and still believes, to have been the North Pole. He judged that he was at the Pole by his shadow, and he holds that it is absolutely impossible by scientific observations to ascertain where the Pole is, and, after its discovery, he does not believe it is of the least value to anybody for any purpose. No one can say of his own knowledge that he did not get to the Pole, because no one was there when he got there, and Commander Peary, according to his own statements, did not reach the Pole until after the time when Dr. Cook was there or in the immediate neighborhood.

It looks as if the Doctor will not be able to establish his claim to the satisfaction of many persons; but so long as he can find a market for his writings it should not matter very much to him, from a business point of view, whether he got there or only thought he got there.

It was not "a man by the name of Walker" at all, but J. F. Walsh, General Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the man who represents the men who make the wheels go round, who pledged General Manager Grice the co-operation of the working force of the road at the recent dinner given by Colonel Barton Haxall Grundy at the Commonwealth Club.

When he told the Senate on Thursday that it is the editors of the country and not Congress that rule the country, Senator Lafe Young of Iowa doubtless had in mind the effectiveness with which the editors of South Carolina managed the recent campaign in that State. But for their splendid service, the Hon. Coleman Livingston Blease might not have been elected Governor of that State.

Of course, the friends of New Orleans as the site for the great Panama Canal Exposition have not failed to note how dangerous it would be to have such a show at San Francisco, in view of the threatened Japanese invasion. It would be folly to build the Exposition out there, where at almost any moment it could be shot to pieces by the Japanese ships. Better be on the safe side and build it where it would not be destroyed by the little yellow fellows.

Says "Abe Martin," the philosopher, evidently with Columbia, South Carolina, clearly in his mind's eye, "One advantage in livin' in a little town is that you er absolutely certain t' have at least one performance o' St. Elmo ever' season."

Governor Campbell, of Texas, will make the Christmas season happy for one hundred convicts in the State penitentiary by issuing pardons to them. The larger number of these fortunate men are serving life sentences, and many of them have been forgotten by their former friends and relatives. It is a fine thing for the Governor to do, and it is hoped that they will be able to make a new start. There ought to be room and opportunity for them in Houston.

The new lights on Broad Street look very fine and show how Richmond is growing; but they do not give light enough to show the street signs. The oldest inhabitants have to guess when they reach their destination. We do not think there is a worse labeled town in the country.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

The General of the Army.

Who is general of the American army now? J. B.

The office has been vacant since the death of General Sheridan in 1888. There have been but four generals—Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Pool.

How long has pool been played? M.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the game of fifteen-ball pool is an evolution of the ancient game of English billiards, in which a table with four pockets, one at each corner, was used. Two more pockets were added and the game of pyramid pool was inaugurated. This has been in vogue forty or fifty years.

Fumigation.

Kindly publish the proper way to fumigate a room or rooms with formaldehyde. D.

Formaldehyde gas is burned in a generator specially designed for the purpose, the doors and windows of the room to be fumigated having been carefully sealed. The use of formaldehyde is troublesome and expensive, and its value is doubted by authorities on the health question. Fumigating is an unsatisfactory mode of disinfecting.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR LORD KITCHENER

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER, who is spending the winter in Egypt, and who will remain there and in the Soudan until April or May next, is to take up the duties of inspector-general of the army in June, that is to say, about the time of the coronation, in the place of General Sir John French, who is to succeed General Sir William Nicholson as chief of the general staff, Sir William being transferred to the command in chief of the military forces in Ireland, in succession to General Sir Neville Lyttelton. The importance of this appointment lies in the fact that according to the statements of the various Ministers of War, in the event of any great war, the inspector-general of the forces would receive the supreme command of the army in the field, the idea, according to the admissions of the government, being that the generalissimo should be kept in the closest possible touch with the army in time of peace by serving as inspector-general.

This appointment of Lord Kitchener to the post of inspector-general of the forces, with the government's pledge of chief command in the event of war, constitutes a satisfaction to public sentiment in all parts of the British army, and will be very popular. It is ascribed to King George himself, rather than to the administration. The King and Queen have a great liking for Lord Kitchener, of whom they saw a great deal in India a few years ago; and during their stay in Scotland last summer, he was not only their most frequent visitor, but the one who was kept on each occasion the longest time at Balmoral. King George, by virtue of the Constitution, is the chief of the army, all the officers of which hold their commissions entirely at his pleasure. In insisting upon the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the post of inspector-general, he has acted not only in accordance with his own views as to the appropriateness of the nomination, but also in deference to the sentiment of his people.

Old Lady Congleton, whose death has just taken place, was a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader, who used, on account of their differences in age, to style and treat her as an aunt. She was the widow and third wife of John Parnell, second Lord Congleton, whose second wife, Khatoon, had been a Persian woman, of Shiraz, and widow of an Armenian merchant, Yoesoof Constantine, of Bushire, Persia. This second Lord Congleton was a Plymouth Brother and a missionary. His first wife had died while he was doing missionary work at Bagdad, and his second wife, namely, Khatoon, having become one of his converts, was promptly turned adrift by her family, whereupon he married her. There were no children by this Persian wife; but by the third wife, that is to say, the Lady Congleton who has just died, there was a daughter, who is the wife of young Ambrose Mandeville, of Anner Castle, Clonmel.

This Lord Congleton was succeeded by his brother Henry, who witnessed the entry of the Cossacks into Paris in 1814, a year later heard Napoleon haranguing his troops before they marched out to Waterloo, and not only took part as a naval officer in the battle of Navarino, but also served on board the Shannon, after the capture of the Chesapeake. The present Lord Congleton is the fifth of his line, and will come of age next year.

The Parnell family, which hails originally from the town of Congleton, in Cheshire, has been settled in Ireland since the days of Charles II., when Tobias Parnell, one of the Aldermen of Congleton, crossed the channel to Erin and purchased an estate in Ireland. His son, the Rev. Thomas Parnell, Archdeacon of Clogher at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was celebrated as a poet, was the intimate friend of Pope, Swift, Addison and Steele, and figures as such in many of their writings. His nephew, John Parnell, was created a baronet of Ireland, and it was his son, successor and namesake who was so celebrated as a statesman, holding office as Chancellor of the Exchequer and as Lord of the Treasury. He had many warm and intimate friends and admirers; among them an Irish landowner and county magnate, Samuel Hayes, who as a token of his affection and regard, bequeathed to him his Avondale estate, in County Wicklow.

This Sir John Parnell on his death left the Avondale estate to his third son, William, who assumed the additional surname of Hayes. His son, John Henry, married to Della, daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy, was the father of Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish leader. Since the latter's death the Avondale property has been purchased by the government for use as a national forestry school for Ireland. The rooms occupied by Charles Stewart Parnell are kept as nearly as possible as they were during his own lifetime.

I have mentioned that Sir John Parnell bequeathed Avondale to his third son, William. The estates of the Parnell family passed to the second son, Henry Parnell, who was created first Lord Congleton, not of the peerage of Ireland, but of that of the United Kingdom. If his eldest brother was eliminated from the succession to the estates, it was by virtue of a special act of Parliament, passed in 1789, owing to the fact that he was by birth deformed, crippled and bereft both of reason and of speech. He was indeed one of those afflicted creatures whose existence was a source of unhappiness to all his family, and who, nevertheless, survived until the age of more than forty.

The present Lord Congleton has two brothers, and they in turn have a number of cousins, sons of the late and fourth Congleton's younger brother, Colonel Arthur Parnell. So that there is no prospect of the Parnell family dying out, or of its baronetcy and peerage of the United Kingdom becoming extinct.

Lady Cochrane's recent suit for divorce against her husband, Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, has been followed in short order by that of the Lady Adela Cochrane against her husband, Captain Thomas Belhaven Henry Cochrane, for many years Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight, Governor of Carisbrook Castle and equerry to the governor of the island, Princess Henry of Battenberg. There is, however, no relationship whatever between these two Ladies Cochrane; for whereas Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane is the head of the great mineral water manufacturing firm of Cantrell & Cochrane (son of an Alderman of Dublin, who received his baronetcy for services to the Unionist cause), and was married to a daughter of the late John H. Davis, of Carahalton, Captain Thomas B. Cochrane is a member of that historic house of Cochrane of which the Earl of Dundonald is the chief; while Lady Adela is a daughter of the Earl of Stradbroke. Captain Cochrane's sister, Miss Minnie Cochrane, has long been the favorite lady in waiting of Princess Henry of Battenberg, and has always attracted note in every royal gathering by the contrast between the silvery whiteness of her beautiful hair with the youthful fairness and complexion of her face.

Captain and Lady Adela Cochrane used to make their home at Quarr Abbey, near Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, which they lent to Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg for their honeymoon, after the royal wedding at Osborne. Last summer Captain Cochrane deserted Lady Adela and left for this country, it is said in fair but frail company. At any rate, his departure from England was followed by an announcement that he had resigned his post of equerry to Princess Henry of Battenberg and his office of Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight, "owing to family matters which necessitate his being in America for a long period," while Lady Adela instituted proceedings against him in the Divorce Court, which resulted in her procuring a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, this being the necessary preliminary to suing for a decree of divorce, where the wife is the petitioner, and the cause of the trouble is matrimonial infidelity, coupled with desertion.